Subpart H—Prevention of Air Pollution Emergency Episodes

SOURCE: 51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, unless otherwise noted.

§ 51.150 Classification of regions for episode plans.

(a) This section continues the classification system for episode plans. Each region is classified separately with respect to each of the following pollutants: Sulfur oxides, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone.

(b) *Priority I Regions* means any area with greater ambient concentrations than the following:

(1) Sulfur dioxide—100 μg/m³ (0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 455 μg/m³ (0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum.

(2) Particulate matter—95 μg/m³ annual geometric mean; 325 μg/m³ 24-hour maximum.

(3) Carbon monoxide—55 mg/m³ (48 ppm) 1-hour maximum; 14 mg/m³ (12 ppm) 8-hour maximum.

(4) Nitrogen dioxide—100 μg/m³ (0.06 ppm) annual arithmetic mean.

(5) Ozone—195 μg/m³ (0.10 ppm) 1-hour maximum.

(c) *Priority IA Region* means any area which is Priority I primarily because of emissions from a single point source.

(d) *Priority II Region* means any area which is not a Priority I region and has ambient concentrations between the following:

(1) Sulfur Dioxides—60–100 μg/m³ (0.02–0.04 ppm) annual arithmetic mean; 260–445 μg/m³ (0.10–0.17 ppm) 24-hour maximum; any concentration above 1,300 μg/m³ (0.50 ppm) three-hour average.

(2) Particulate matter—60–95 μg/m³ annual geometric mean; 150–325 μg/m³ 24-hour maximum.

(e) In the absence of adequate monitoring data, appropriate models must be used to classify an area under paragraph (b) of this section, consistent with the requirements contained in § 51.112(a).

(f) Areas which do not meet the above criteria are classified Priority III.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 58 FR 38822, July 20, 1993]

§ 51.151 Significant harm levels.

Each plan for a Priority I region must include a contingency plan which must, as a mimimum, provide for taking action necessary to prevent ambient pollutant concentrations at any location in such region from reaching the following levels:

Sulfur dioxide—2.620 μg/m³ (1.0 ppm) 24-hour average.

PM_{10}—600 micrograms/cubic meter; 24-hour average.

Carbon monoxide—57.5 mg/m³ (50 ppm) 8-hour average; 86.3 mg/m³ (75 ppm) 4-hour average; 144 mg/m³ (125 ppm) 1-hour average.

Ozone—1,200 ug/m³ (0.6 ppm) 2-hour average.

Nitrogen dioxide—3.750 ug/m³ (2.0 ppm) 1-hour average; 938 ug/m³ (0.5 ppm) 24-hour average.

[51 FR 40668, Nov. 7, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 24713, July 1, 1987]

§ 51.152 Contingency plans.

(a) Each contingency plan must—

(1) Specify two or more stages of episode criteria such as those set forth in appendix L to this part, or their equivalent;

(2) Provide for public announcement whenever any episode stage has been determined to exist; and

(3) Specify adequate emission control actions to be taken at each episode stage. (Examples of emission control actions are set forth in appendix L.)

(b) Each contingency plan for a Priority I region must provide for the following:

(1) Prompt acquisition of forecasts of atmospheric stagnation conditions and of updates of such forecasts as frequently as they are issued by the National Weather Service.

(2) Inspection of sources to ascertain compliance with applicable emission control action requirements.

(3) Communications procedures for transmitting status reports and orders as to emission control actions to be taken during an episode stage, including procedures for contact with public officials, major emission sources, public health, safety, and emergency agencies and news media.

(c) Each plan for a Priority IA and II region must include a contingency plan that meets, as a minimum, the requirements of paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of